

(vi) Labour.

871. With a view to educate labour and enlighten the public the department regularly published every month the *Mysore Labour Gazette*, an official organ of publicity in English, Kannada and Tamil.

872. As part of the programme of publicity and propaganda, the Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and in the Congress Exhibition at Subhas Nagar, Bangalore and exhibited charts, posters, models, etc., bearing on labour statistics, labour welfare and safety and welfare matters.

873. The Commissioner of Labour was the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the whole State of Mysore. He was assisted in his work by five Assistant Commissioners, all of whom were appointed as Conciliation Officers under the Act in their respective Divisions.

874. The general labour situation in the State was normal and peaceful except for the sensational 19 days State-wide strike by the employees of the Mysore Government Electrical Department and for certain sporadic outbursts like the strike by the employees of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bangalore, Sree Shankara Textile Mills, Limited, Davangere, etc. In all such cases, due to constant vigilance and timely intervention by the Department, the situation was brought under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

875. From 1st April 1954 to 31st March 1955, 99 complaints and industrial disputes were investigated by the Labour Department. Of the 99 cases, 53 cases were settled by formal conciliation, two cases were partially settled, seven were settled by mediation, one by mutual agreement, seven were withdrawn, 28 resulted in failure and one pending at the close of the year.

Industrial
Disputes.

876. There were only 29 strikes and lockouts during the year. The total number of workers involved and the total number of man-days lost were 22,395 and 1,63,779½ respectively.

Strikes and
lockouts.

**TRADE
AND
INDUS-
TRIES**

Prosecutions
under the
Industrial
Disputes Act.

Public Utility
Services.

Mysore Shops
and Esta-
blishments
Act, 1948.

877. Fourteen cases of Industrial disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunals.

878. Six bus owners and one hotel proprietor were prosecuted for non-implementation of the terms of Award of the Industrial Tribunal and for breach of agreement, punishable under sections 29 and 34 of the Act.

879. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, was declared as public utility service.

880. The Commissioner of Labour continued to administer the provisions of Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

881. The Mysore Shops and Establishments (Extension to Bellary) Act, 1954, was enacted during the year to extend the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, to Bellary District.

882. The Inspectorate settled a number of disputes between employers and employees that came up before it and settled claims up to Rs. 9,728 apart from enforcing the provision of the Act in regard to other matters such as putting up holiday boards, notifying holidays, hours of work, etc.

883. The Headquarters Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Appellate Authority under Section 41 of the Act.

884. The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore, was appointed as Statistics Authority on 17th September 1953 for collection of statistics on certain matters specified in item (b) of Section 3 of the Act.

885. The cost of living index numbers of Mysore, Bangalore, and K. G. F. Cities and Bellary town were regularly compiled and published by the Department.

886. The following was the abstract showing the maximum, minimum and the average index numbers of Bangalore, Mysore, K. G. F. and Bellary :—

	Bangalore	Mysore	K. G. F.	Bellary
Maximum ...	325'3	327'4	378'0	353'4
Minimum ...	304'1	301'7	350'1	311'2
Average ...	313'4	313'0	362'9	339'4

Cost of
Living Index
numbers.

887. In addition to constructing the cost of living indices, the department collected data on absenteeism and agricultural wages and these were published regularly.

888. Work connected with the resurvey of the family budgets of industrial workers in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields which was done as long back as 1942-45 was taken up and the preliminary survey in that behalf had already been started in Bangalore City.

889. The monthly publication of the cost of living index figures is one of the most important items of work of the Department. Many of the industrial concerns in the State are correctly adjusting the Dearness Allowances to the Cost of Living Index.

890. The two model labour welfare centres in the working class areas in Bangalore City run by the Department afforded recreation and other facilities such as indoor games, reading rooms, library, etc., to the labourers. Besides the above two centres, two more welfare centres (one at Seshadripuram and the other at Sreerampuram) run by Deena Seva Sangha and to which a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per mensem each were paid by the Department were maintained for the benefit of the children of labour class, employed in several concerns in the localities.

Labour
welfare.

891. The provision of amenities to the labour continued to receive the attention of the employers. The employers of large industrial concerns continued to afford extra facilities to the employees such as housing, canteens, bathing ghats, dhoty khana, milk supply centres, medical aid, maternity homes, free ambulance service, co-operative stores, etc. Some industrial concerns provided educational facilities such as grant-in-aid schools for children and running of adult literacy classes.

892. Creches for workers' children with necessary equipment and staff were provided by large industrial concerns.

893. Recreational facilities such as sports, clubs, playgrounds, theatres and radio installations were also provided in large industrial concerns.

894. Some of the Labour Associations/Unions were running their own co-operative societies, reading rooms and radio installations.

**TRADE
AND
INDUS-
TRIES**

Indian Trade
Unions Act,
1926.

895. The Commissioner of Labour is the *Ex-Officio* Registrar of Trade Unions.

896. There were 179 registered Trade Unions in the State at the beginning of the year. Nine applications were pending registration at the close of the year and 39 applications were received during the year. Thirty-four unions were registered and the registration of 37 inert and defunct unions were cancelled during the year for non-submission of annual returns, etc.

897. The total number of registered Trade Unions at the close of the year was 176 of which two were Employers' Organisations.

898. Five applications for amendments to the constitutions of registered trade unions were pending at the beginning of the year and 14 applications were received during the year. Seven amendments were effected during the year.

899. The Commissioner of Labour is the "Certifying Officer" in the State as per Section 2(c) of the Act.

900. There were 121 industrial concerns in the State that came under the purview of the Act.

(vii) **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.**

901. There were 61 cases pending disposal in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation at the beginning of the year. During the year 1954, the number of cases filed, in respect of both industrial accidents and occupational diseases were 4,405, of which 65 related to fatal accidents, 4,340 to non-fatal. The total number of cases for disposal during the year were 4,476 including the cases pending at the commencement of the year (fatal 16 and non-fatal 45) and received for disposal from other Commissioners (fatal 6 and non-fatal 4) of which 4,421 were disposed of (fatal 53 and non-fatal 4,368).

902. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,904.7, permanent disablement was Rs. 1,276.8 and temporary disablement was Rs. 23.4.